



US007946805B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Yoshida et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 7,946,805 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 24, 2011**

(54) **FAN UNIT INCLUDING TAPERED AIRFLOW PASSAGE**

(75) Inventors: **Yusuke Yoshida**, Kyoto (JP); **Satoru Hanaoka**, Kyoto (JP)

(73) Assignee: **Nidec Corporation**, Kyoto (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 929 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/831,240**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 31, 2007**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2008/0031722 A1 Feb. 7, 2008

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Aug. 2, 2006 (JP) 2006-210511

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F01D 1/24 (2006.01)

F04D 25/16 (2006.01)

F04D 19/02 (2006.01)

F04D 13/06 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **415/66**; 415/220; 415/219.1; 416/128; 416/198 R

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 415/66, 415/211.2, 220, 22, 68, 219.1; 416/120, 416/128, 198 R

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Ninh H Nguyen

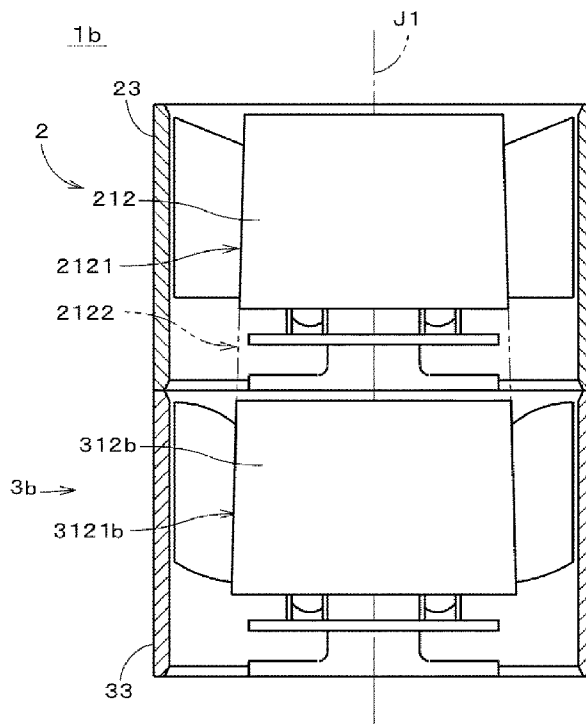
Assistant Examiner — Jesse Prager

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Keating & Bennett, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An axial fan unit includes two or more impellers which rotate about a center axis in opposite directions relative to each other to create an axial airflow. Each impeller includes a hub and a plurality of blades disposed around the hub. The impellers are surrounded by a housing in a radial direction that is perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the center axis. On a cross-sectional plane of the axial fan unit including the center axis, a distance between the hubs of the impellers and the housing decreases from an upstream side to a downstream side in a direction of the axial airflow.

17 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



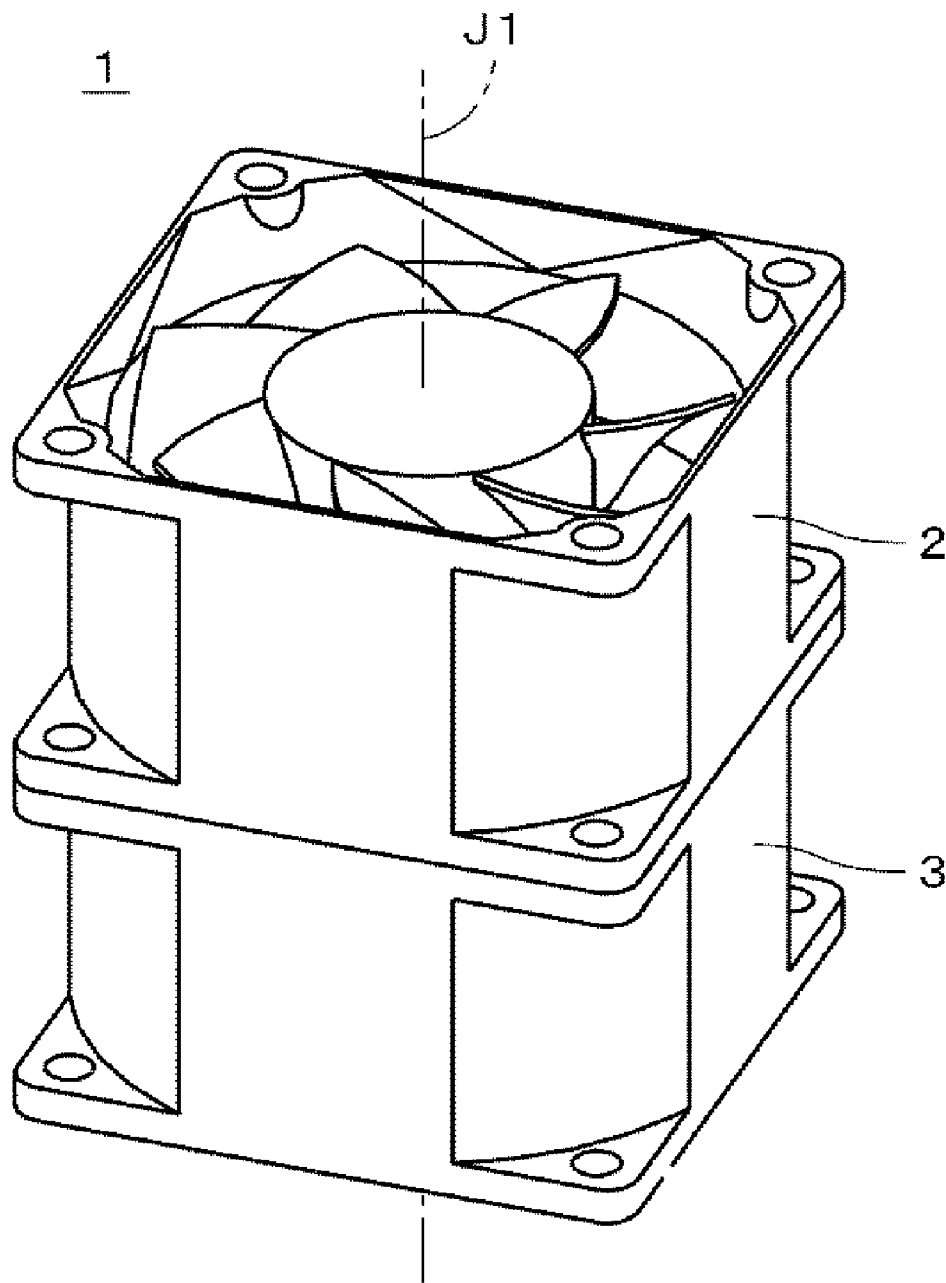


Fig. 1

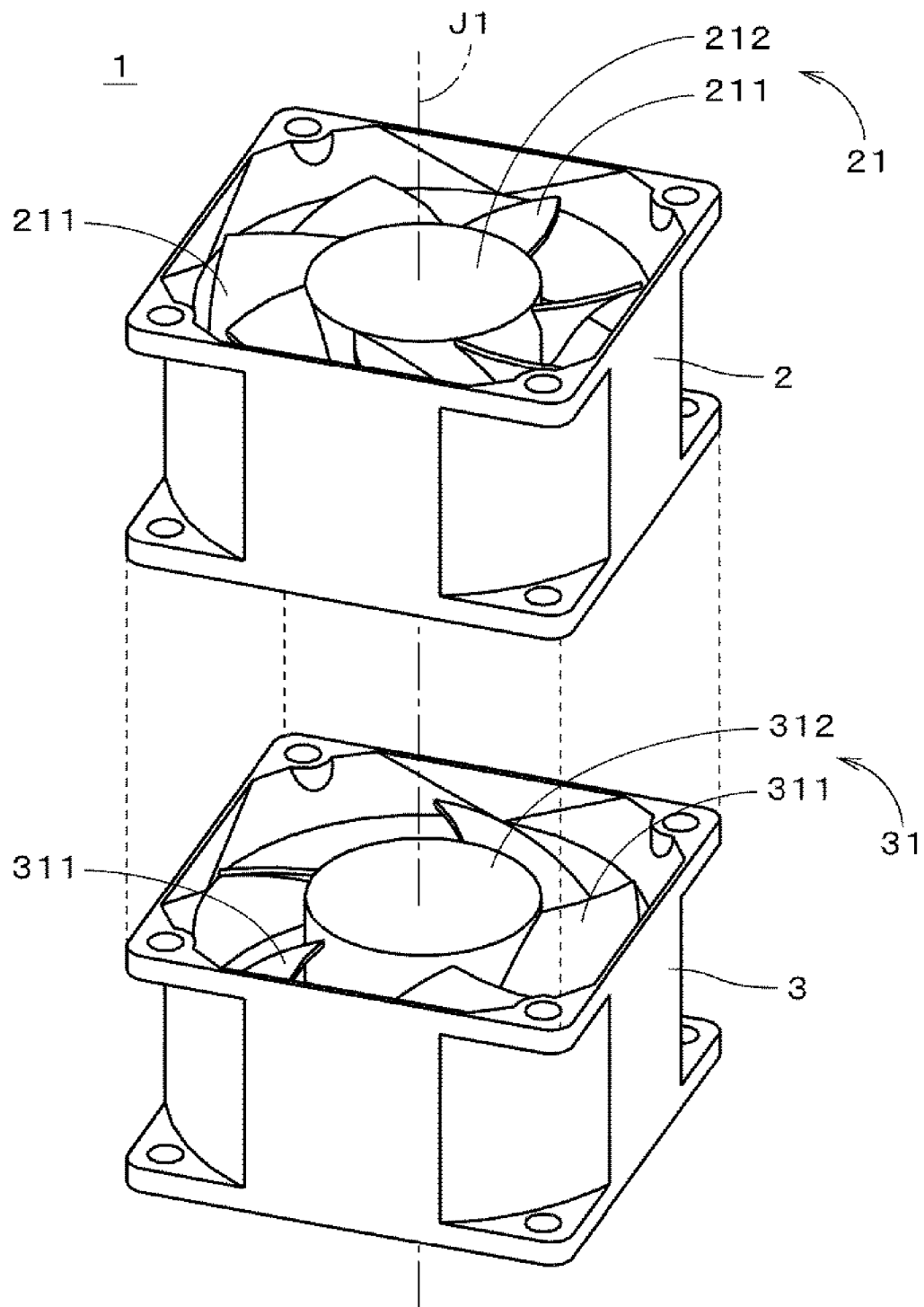


Fig.2

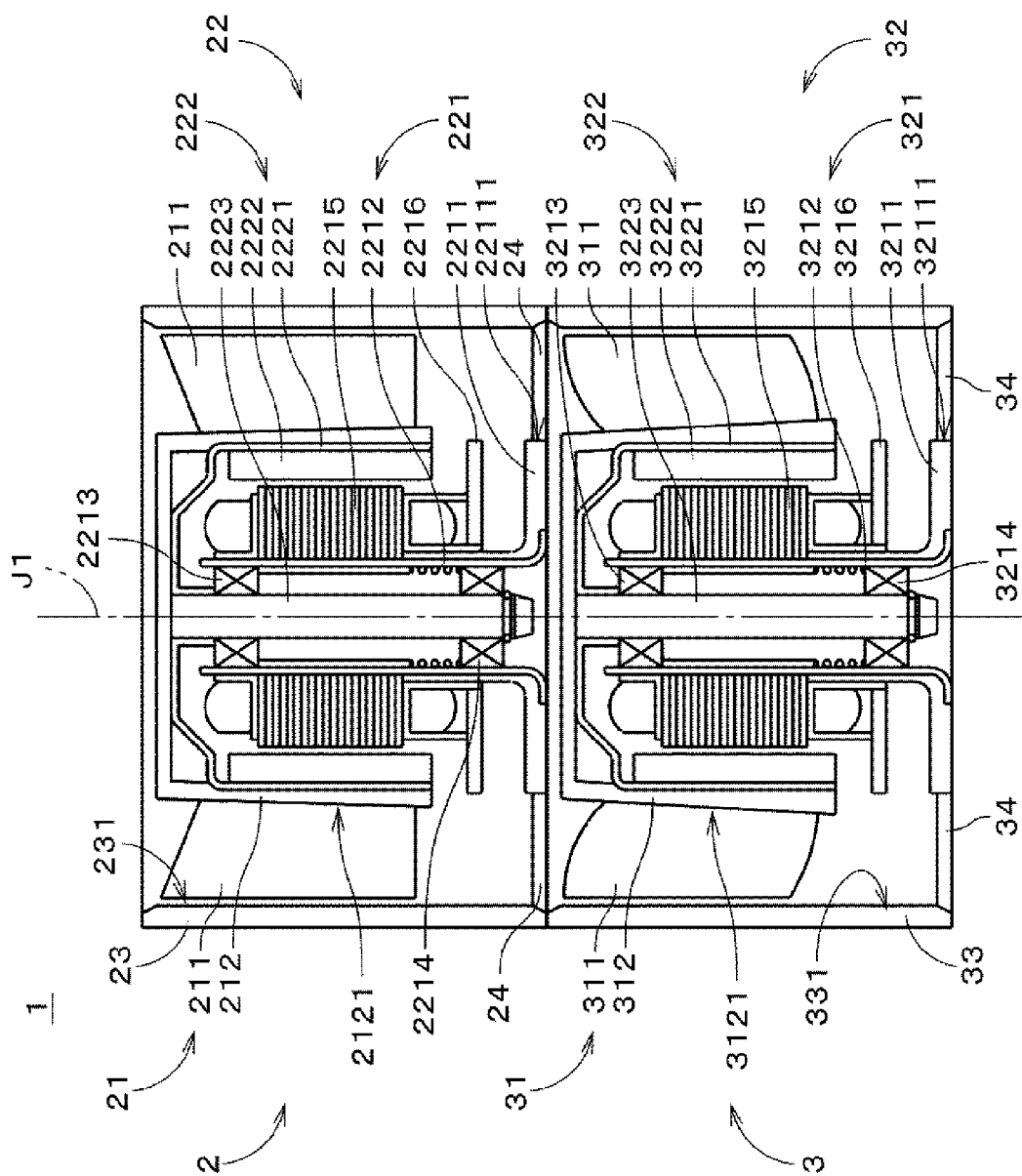


Fig. 3

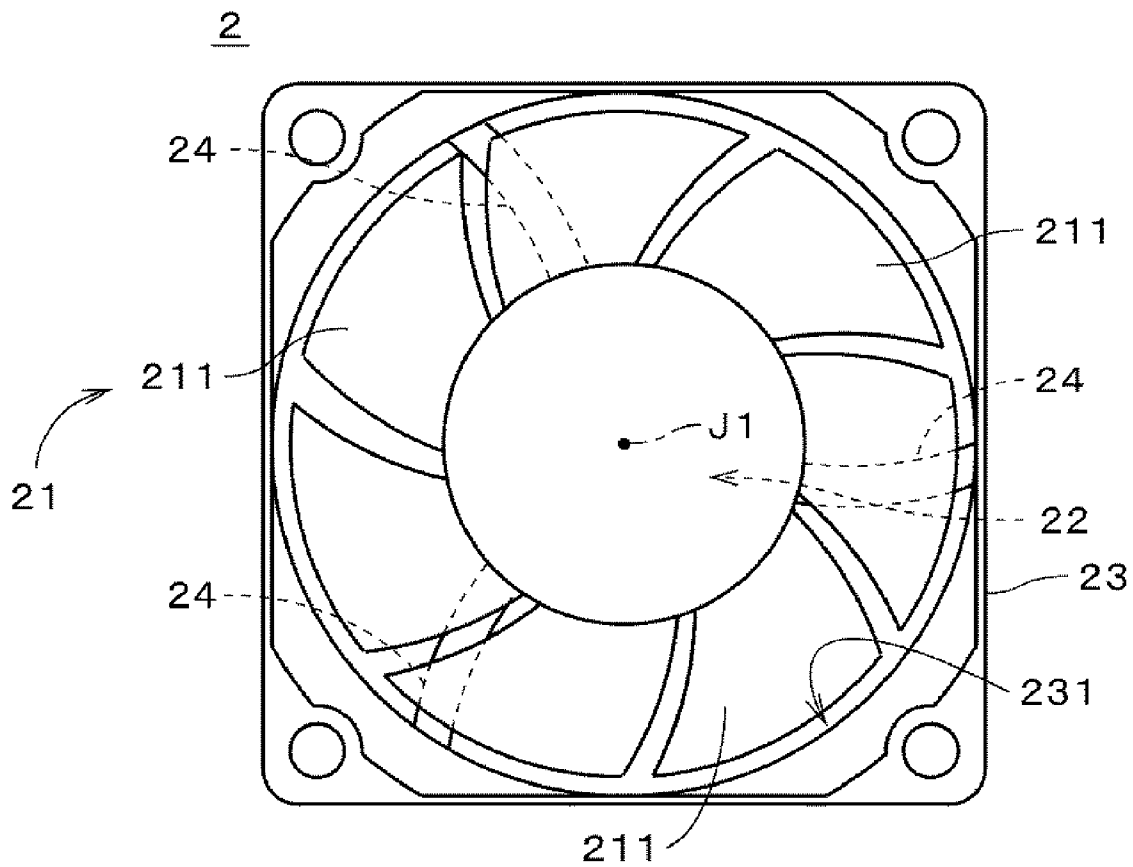


Fig.4

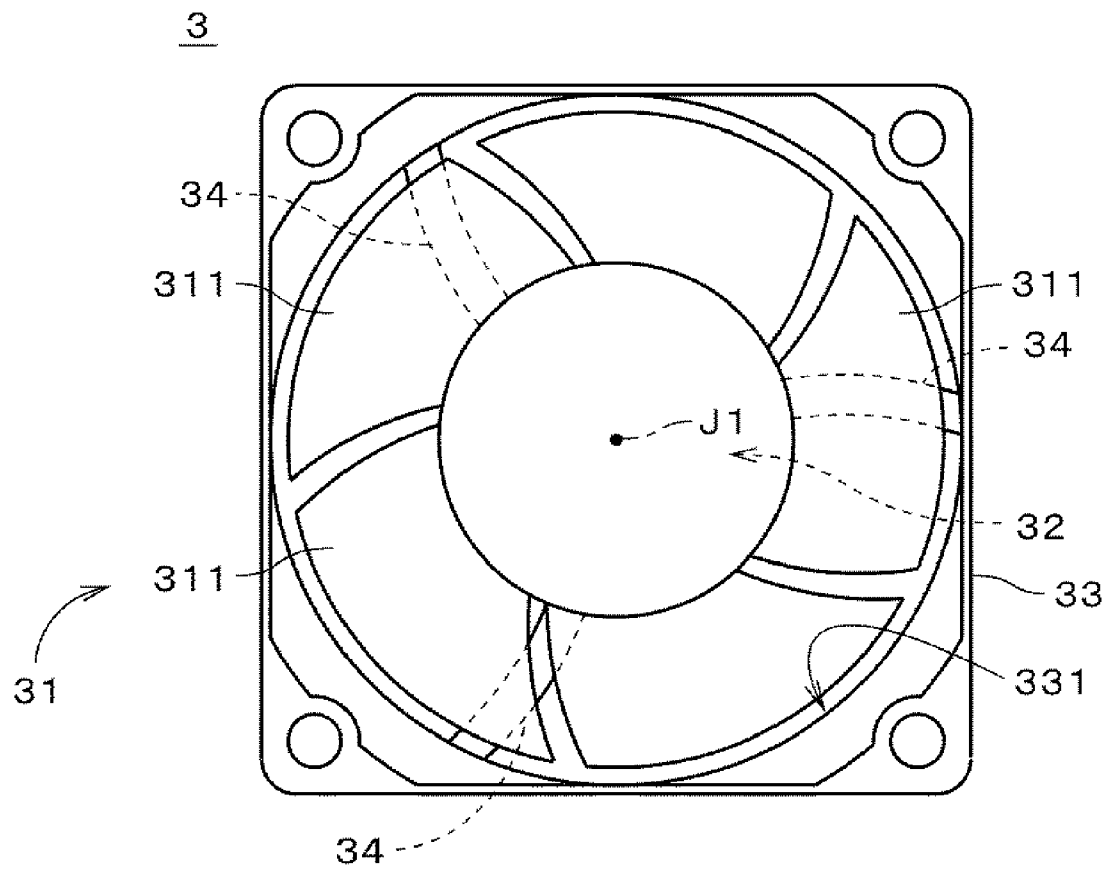


Fig.5

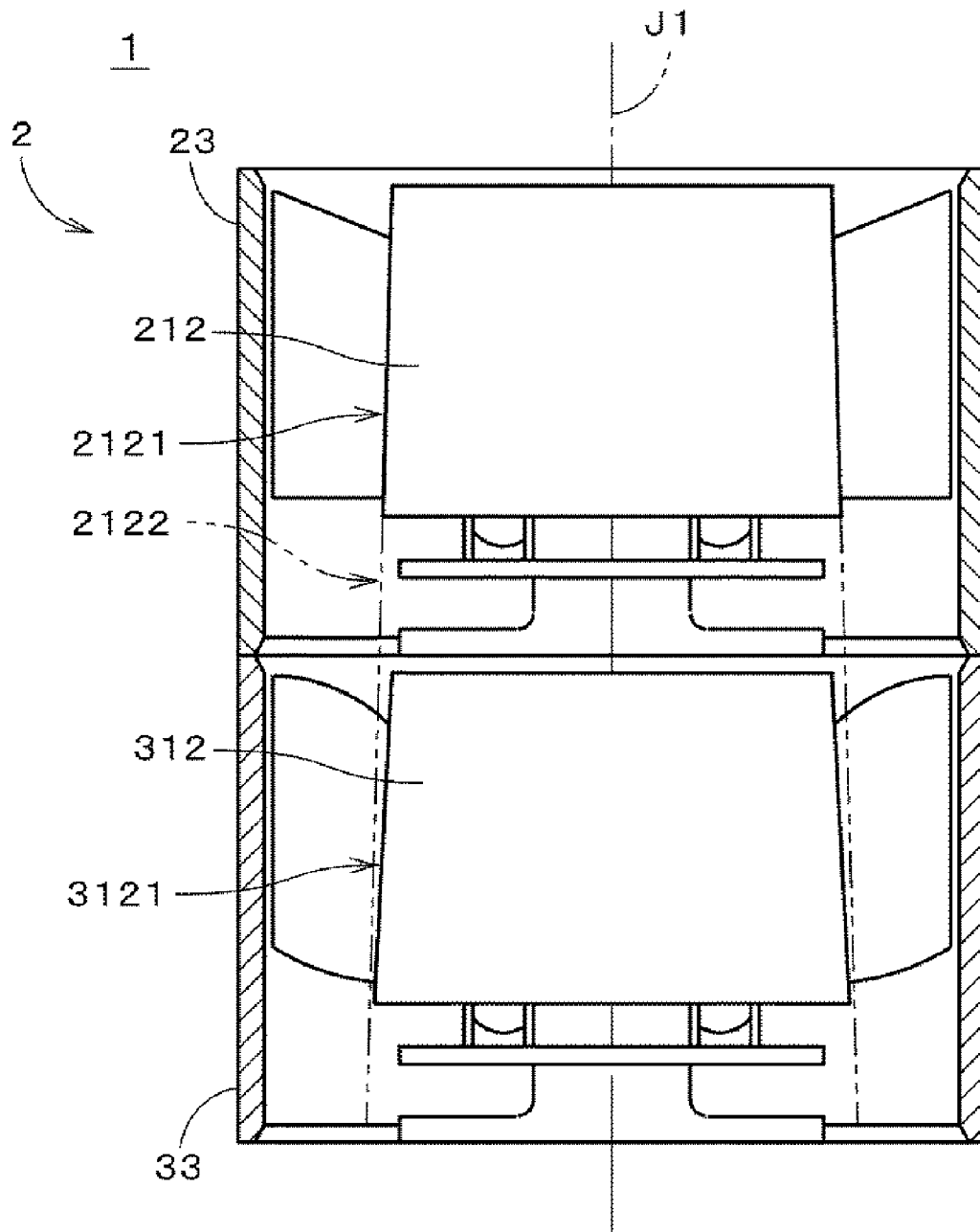


Fig.6

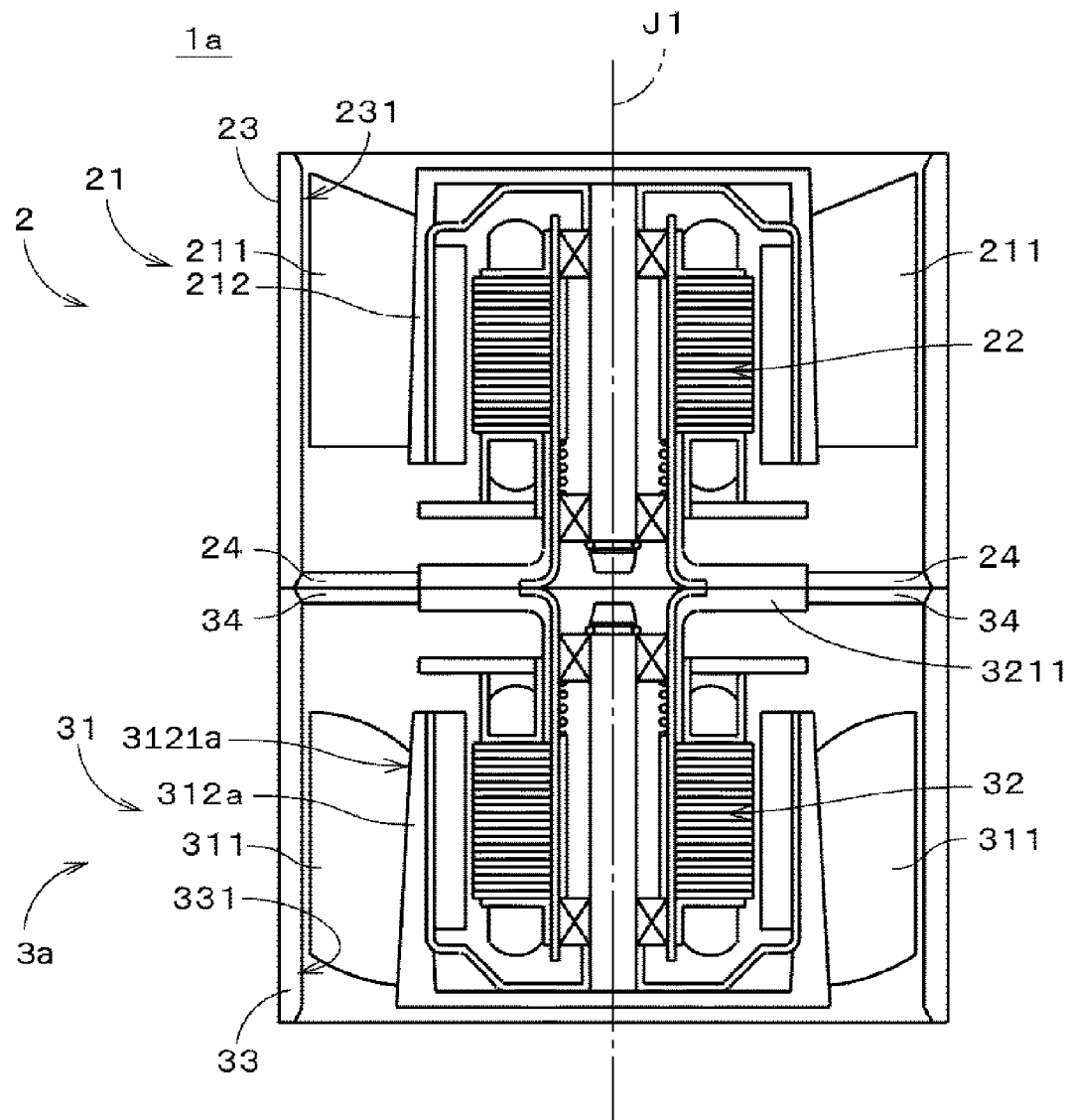


Fig.7

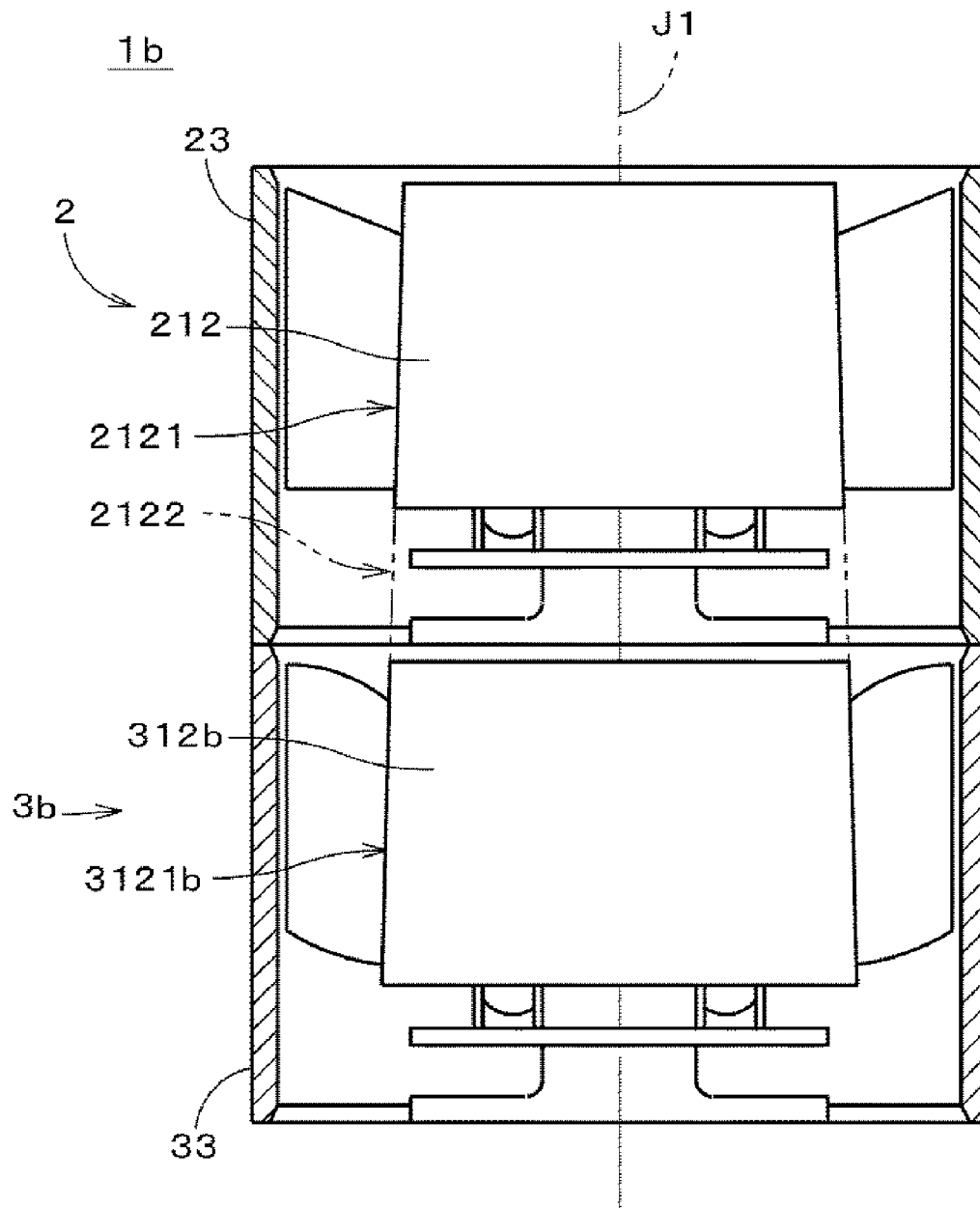


Fig. 8

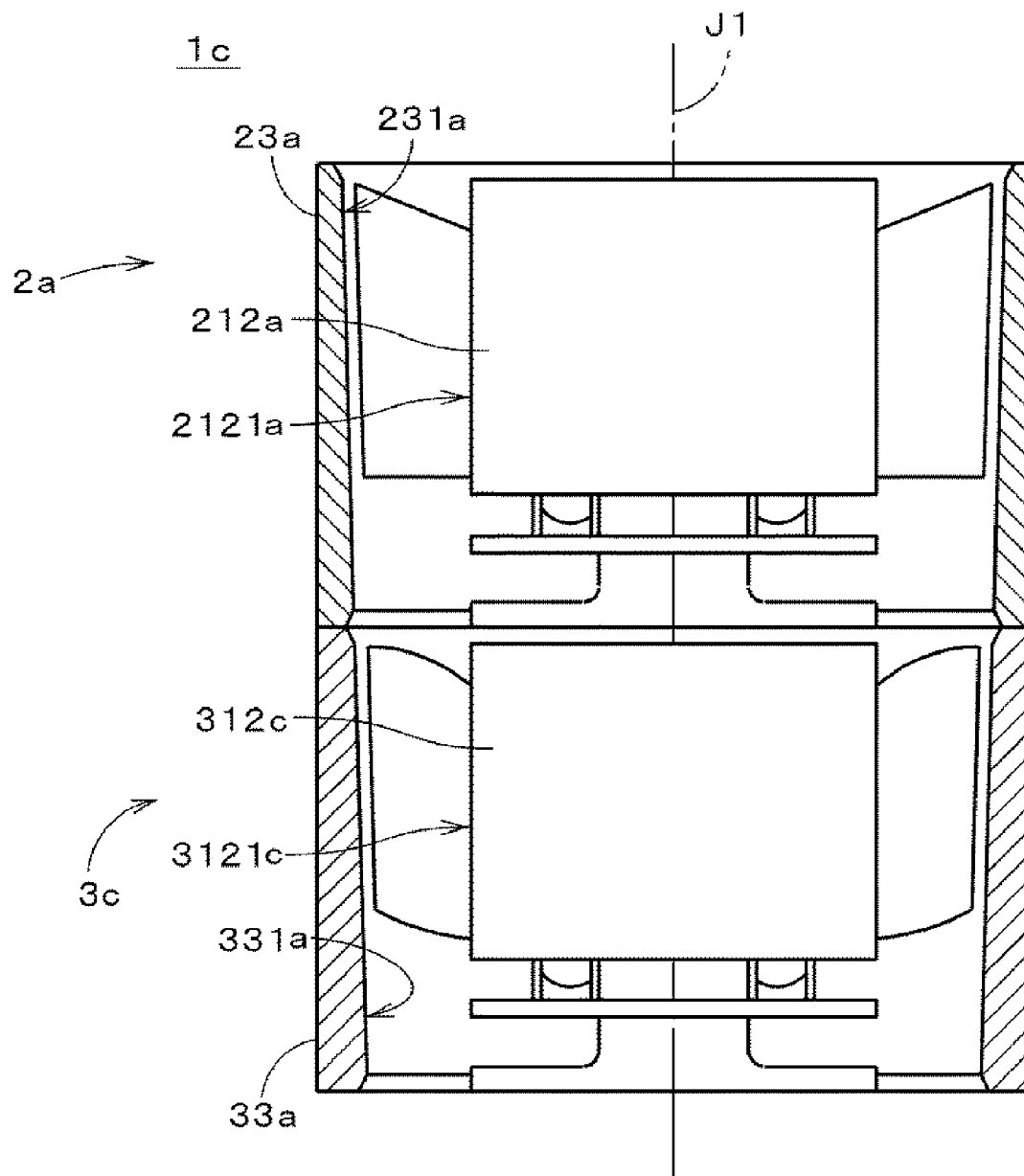


Fig.9

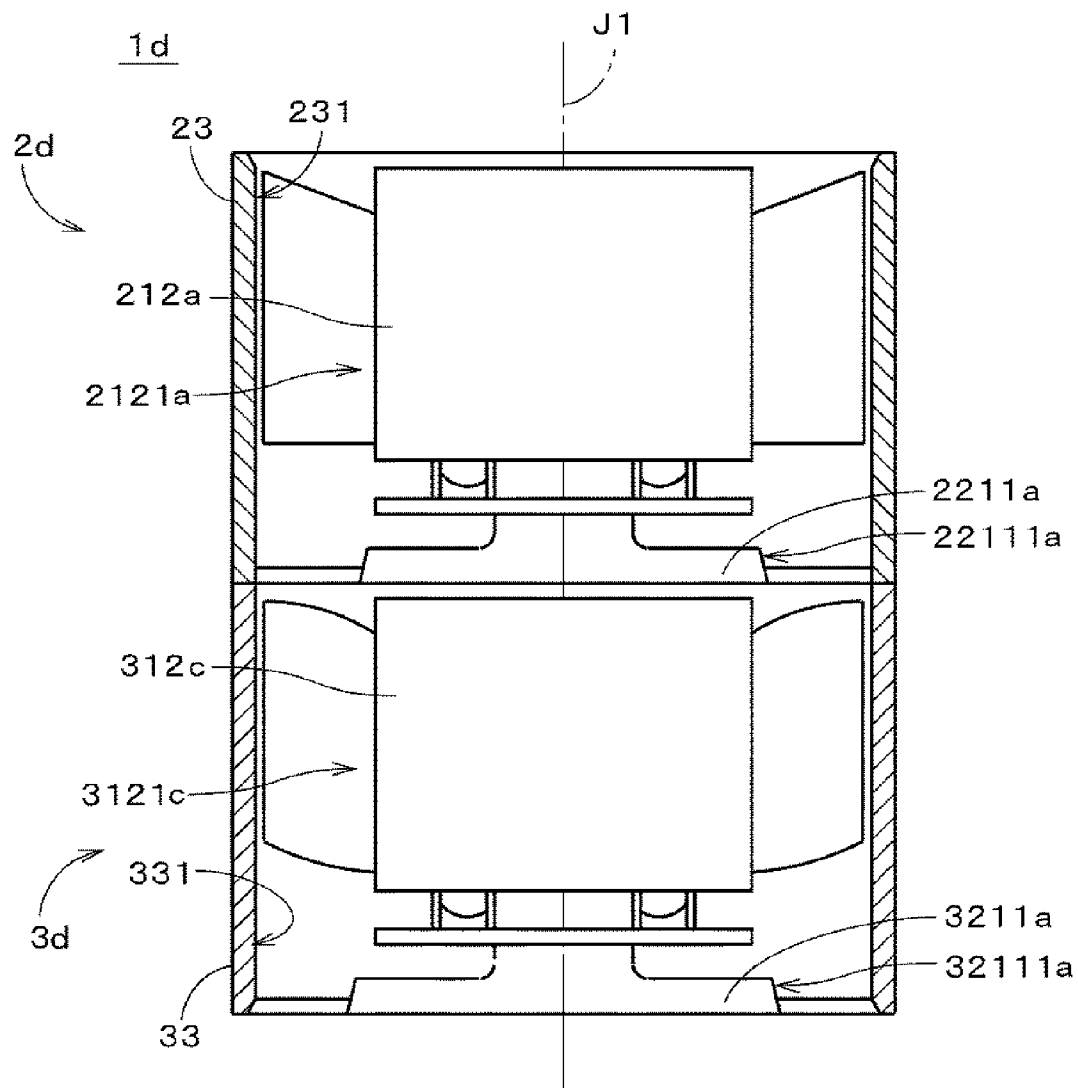


Fig.10

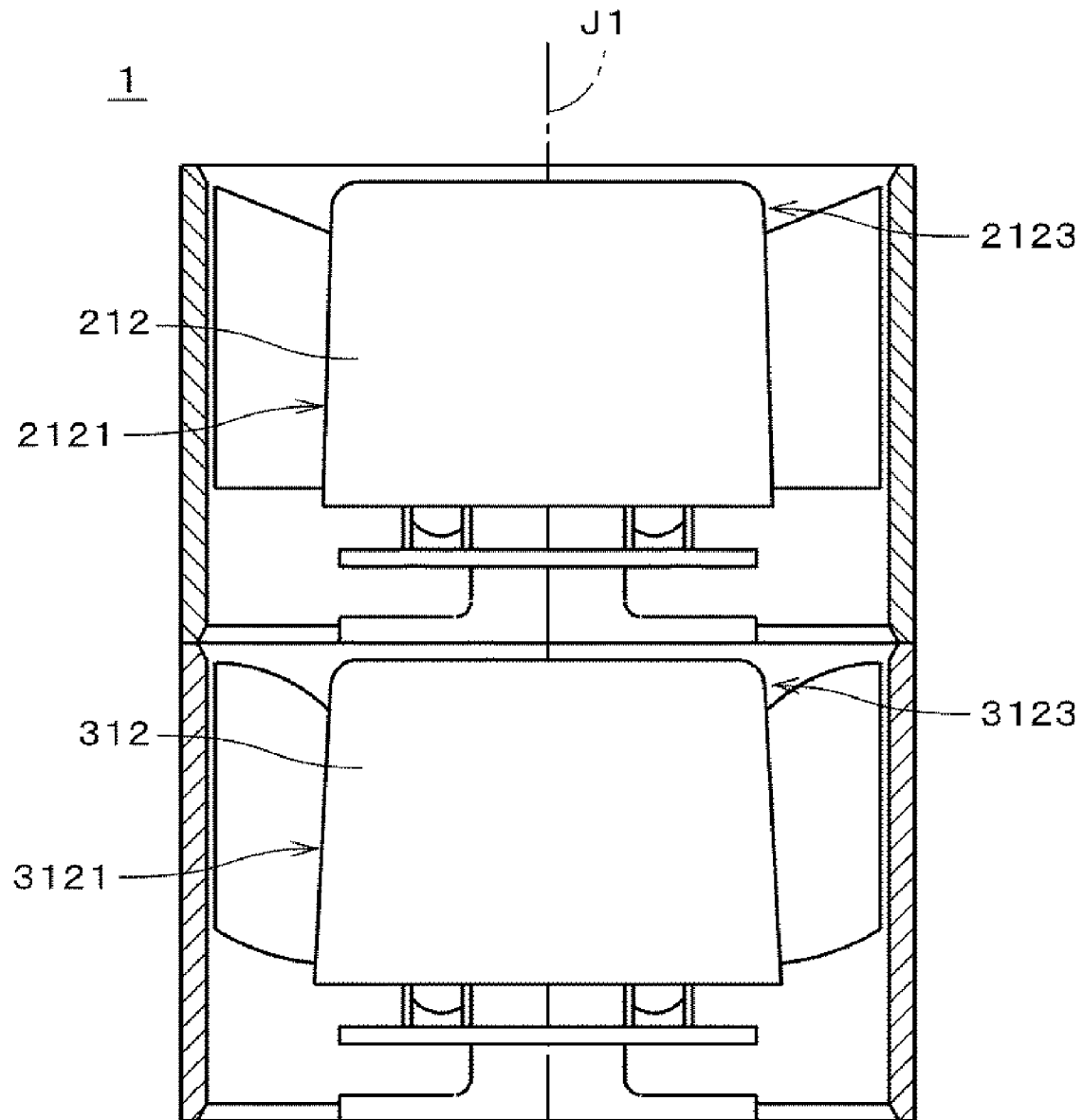


Fig. 11

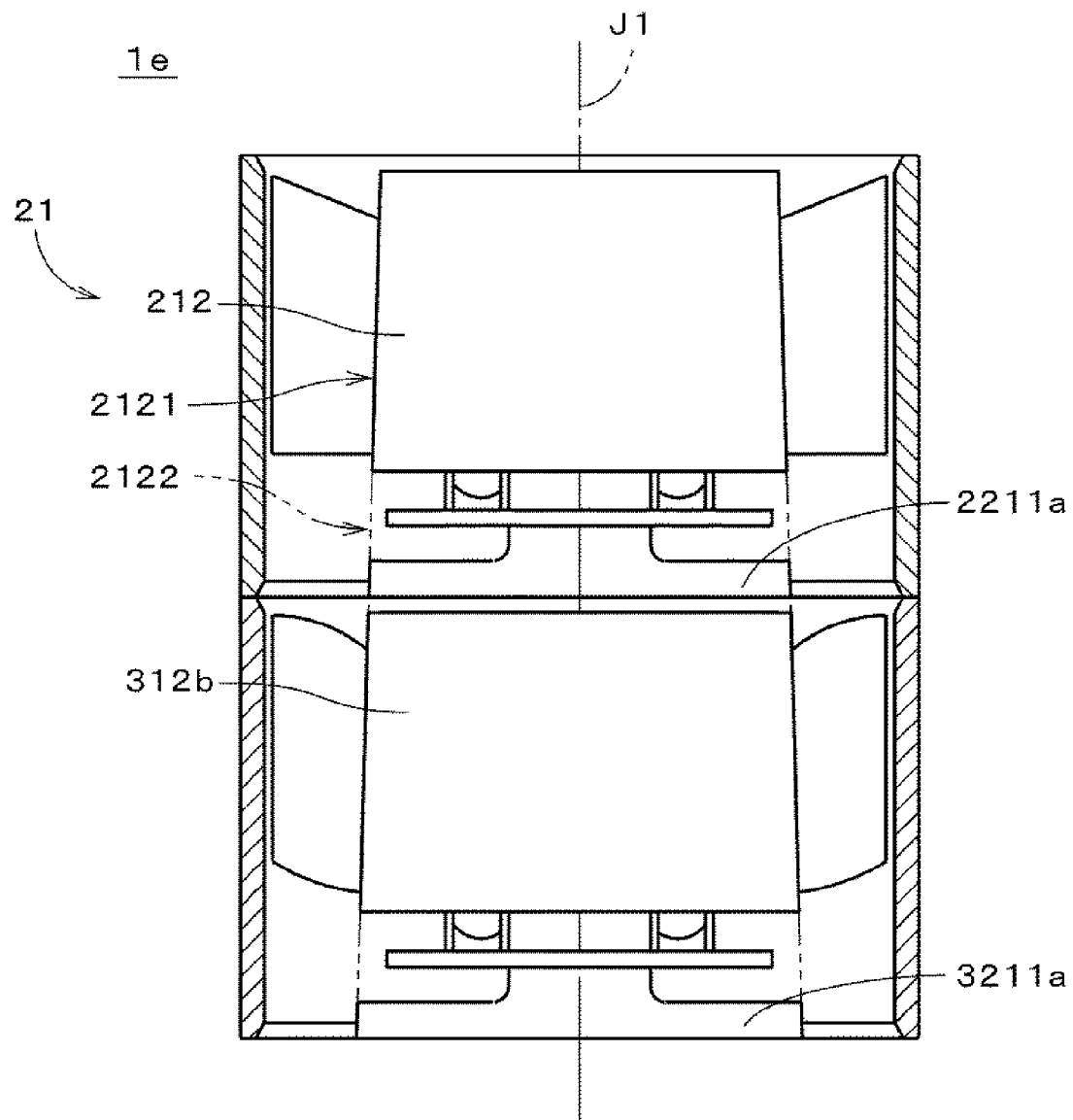


Fig.12

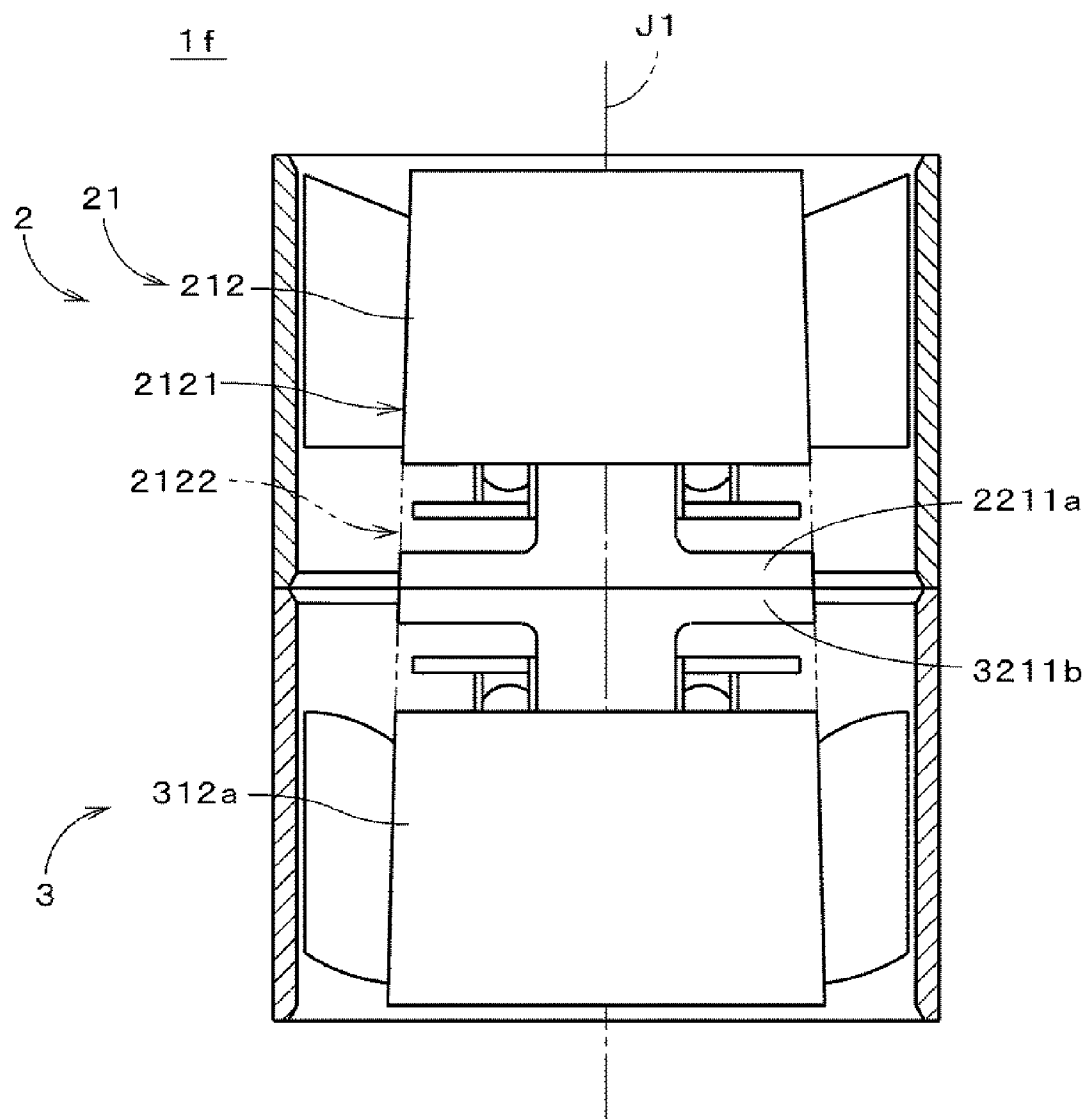


Fig.13

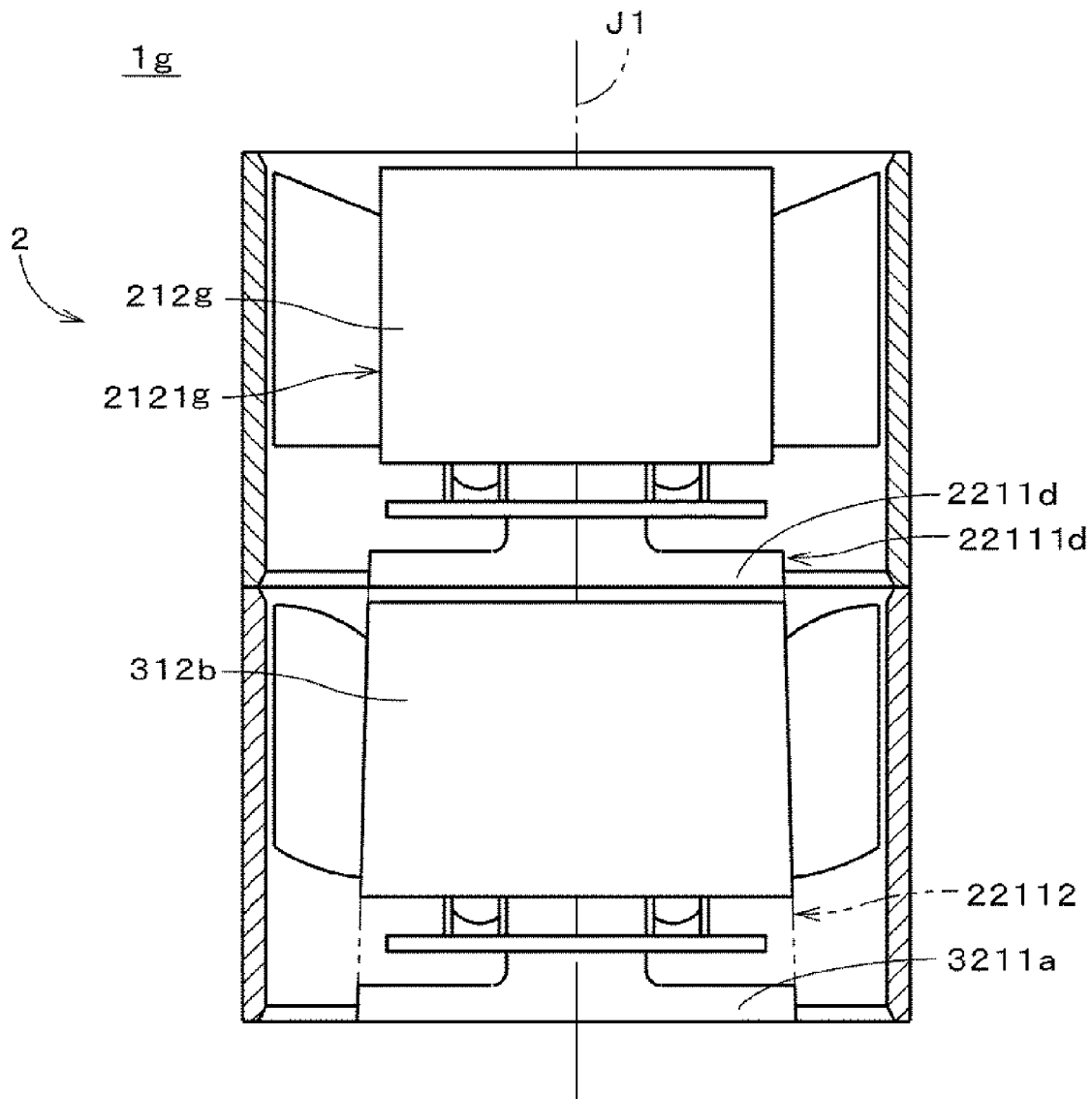


Fig. 14

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FAN UNIT INCLUDING TAPERED AIRFLOW PASSAGE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an axial fan unit in which two or more fans are connected coaxially with each other.

2. Description of the Related Art

Electronic devices having frames, e.g., personal computers and servers, include cooling fans therein. The cooling fans are used for cooling electronic components inside the frames. When density of the electronic components inside the frames increases, concentration of heat generated by the electronic components occurs and lowers performances of the electronic components. In order to prevent this, cooling fans are required to have improved performances.

Among various types of electronic devices, relatively large sized electronic devices, e.g., servers larger than typical personal computers, require cooling fans which can achieve both a high static pressure and a large flow rate of air. One example of such cooling fans is an axial fan unit formed by at least two fans connected coaxially with each other. Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2004-278371 and its counterpart U.S. Pat. No. 7,156,611 disclose a contra-rotating axial fan unit in which two impellers rotating in opposite directions to each other are coaxially arranged in a housing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to preferred embodiments of the present invention, an axial fan unit is provided. The axial fan unit includes a first impeller having a first hub centered on a center axis and a plurality of first blades disposed about the center axis outside the first hub in a radial direction perpendicular to or substantially perpendicular to the center axis. A first motor is disposed in the first hub and can rotate the first impeller about the center axis to create a first airflow which flows generally axially. A second impeller is disposed downstream of the first impeller in a direction of the first airflow coaxially with the first impeller. The second impeller has a second hub and a plurality of second blades disposed about the center axis outside the second hub in the radial direction. A second motor is disposed in the second hub and is operable to rotate the second impeller about the center axis to create a second airflow which flows in the same direction as the first airflow. A housing is disposed to radially surround the first and second impellers. When the axial fan unit is viewed along the center axis, a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the second hub and an inner surface of the housing at a downstream end of the second hub in the direction of the first and second airflows is smaller than a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the first hub and the inner surface of the housing at a downstream end of the first hub and a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub and the inner surface of the housing at an upstream end of the second hub.

According to other preferred embodiments of the present invention, an axial fan unit is provided. In the axial fan unit, two or more impellers are disposed which rotate about a center axis in opposite directions relative to each other to create an axial airflow. Each of the impellers includes a hub and a plurality of blades disposed around the hub. A housing of the axial fan unit surrounds the two or more impellers in a radial direction substantially perpendicular to the center axis. On a plane including the center axis, a distance between the

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hubs of the two or more impellers and the housing decreases from an upstream side to a downstream side in a direction of the axial airflow.

According to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to reduce decreases in a flow rate of air which occurs while air flows through a passage from an air inlet of the fan unit to an air outlet.

Other features, elements, advantages and characteristics of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an axial fan unit according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 shows first and second axial fans of the axial fan unit of FIG. 1, which are separated from each other.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the axial fan unit of FIG. 1, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIG. 4 is a plan view of the first axial fan of the axial fan unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a plan view of the second axial fan of the axial fan unit of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a simplified cross-sectional view of the axial fan unit of FIG. 1, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of an axial fan unit according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIG. 8 is a simplified cross-sectional view of an axial fan unit according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIG. 9 is a simplified cross-sectional view of an axial fan unit according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIG. 10 is a simplified cross-sectional view of an axial fan unit according to a fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention, taken along a plane including its center axis.

FIGS. 11, 12, 13, and 14 are simplified cross-sectional views of axial fan units according to other preferred embodiments of the present invention, taken along a plane including a center axis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 14, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail. It should be noted that in the explanation of the present invention, when positional relationships among and orientations of the different components are described as being up/down or left/right, ultimately positional relationships and orientations that are in the drawings are indicated; positional relationships among and orientations of the components once having been assembled into an actual device are not indicated. Meanwhile, in the following description, an axial direction indicates a direction parallel to a rotation axis, and a radial direction indicates a direction perpendicular to the rotation axis.

In typical axial fan units, an axial length of a passage of an airflow inside the housing is longer than that in a single axial fan. That is, a ratio of the axial length of the passage to an impeller diameter is much larger in the axial fan units than in the single axial fan. While air flows in the passage in the housing toward an air outlet of the axial fan unit, the velocity of air is reduced because of friction between the air and the inner surface of the housing, friction caused by air viscosity,

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or the like. As the axial length of the passage becomes longer, the air velocity is reduced to a great degree. This results in lowering of a flow rate of air at the air outlet of the axial fan unit. The inventor of the present application has studied how to prevent the lowering of the flow rate and has developed the preferred embodiments of the present invention.

First Preferred Embodiment

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an axial fan unit 1 according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention. The axial fan unit 1 includes two axial fans coaxially connected to each other.

FIG. 2 shows the two axial fans which are separated from each other in an axial direction parallel or substantially parallel to a center axis J1 of the two axial fans. The axial fan unit 1 of this preferred embodiment can be used for cooling the inside of an electronic device such as a server.

As shown in FIG. 1, the axial fan unit 1 includes a first axial fan 2 and a second axial fan 3 which is disposed coaxially with the first axial fan 2. In the example of FIG. 1, the first axial fan 2 is located axially above the second axial fan 3. The first and second axial fans 2 and 3 are secured to each other, for example, by screwing (not shown).

The axial fan unit 1 of this preferred embodiment is a so-called contra-rotating fan in which a first impeller 21 of the first axial fan 2 and a second impeller 31 of the second axial fan 3 rotate about the center axis J1 in opposite directions relative to each other. The rotation of the first and second impellers 21 and 31 creates an airflow flowing from the first axial fan 2 toward the second axial fan 3. In other words, an axially downward flow in FIG. 1 is created. In the following description, the upper side in FIG. 1 from which air is taken in (i.e., the first axial fan 2 side) is referred to as an air-inlet side, and the lower side in FIG. 1 from which air is discharged from the axial fan unit 1 (i.e., the second axial fan 3 side) is referred to as an air-outlet side. In the axial fan unit 1 of this preferred embodiment, since the first and second impellers 21 and 31 (see FIG. 2) rotate about the center axis J1 in opposite directions relative to each other, a higher static pressure and a higher flow rate of air can be obtained than those obtained in an axial fan unit in which two impellers rotate about the center axis J1 in the same direction as each other.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the axial fan unit 1, taken along a plane including the center axis J1. FIG. 4 is a plan view of the first axial fan 2 when viewed from the air-inlet side in the axial direction. Referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the first axial fan 2 includes the first impeller 21, a first motor 22, a first housing piece 23, and a plurality of first ribs 24. The first impeller 21 has a plurality of first blades 211 disposed about the center axis J1 at regular circumferential intervals. The first blades 211 extend outward in a radial direction perpendicular to or substantially perpendicular to the center axis J1. In the illustrated example, preferably seven first blades 211 are regularly arranged about the center axis J1. The first motor 22 rotates the first impeller 21 about the center axis J1 in a clockwise direction in FIGS. 3 and 4, when viewed from the air-inlet side in the axial direction. The rotation of the first impeller 21 creates an airflow flowing from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side generally along the center axis J1. The first housing piece 23 has an inner surface 231 defining a space therein. The first housing piece 23 radially surrounds the first impeller 21 and the first motor 22. In this preferred embodiment, the first housing piece 23 is hollow and generally cylindrical. The first ribs 24 are provided on the air-outlet side of the first impeller 21 in the axial direction, i.e., axially between the first impeller 21 and the second impeller 31. The

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first ribs 24 extend from the first motor 22 radially outward and are connected to the inner surface 231 of the first housing piece 23. In the illustrated example, preferably three first ribs 24 are provided.

FIG. 3 merely shows general cross-sectional shapes of the first blade 211 and the first supporting rib 24 when viewed in the radial direction for the sake of convenience. Parallel diagonal lines to be used for showing a cross section of a part in a typical cross-sectional view are omitted for components of the first motor 22 in FIG. 3. These are the same for the second axial fan 3 described later. That is, in FIG. 3, general cross-sectional shapes of a second blade 311 of the second impeller 31 and a second supporting rib 34 when viewed in the radial direction are shown and parallel diagonal lines are omitted for components of a second motor 32. (This is also applied to FIG. 7.)

Referring to FIG. 3, the first motor 22 includes a stationary portion 221 (described later) and a rotor 222. The rotor 222 is supported by a bearing assembly described later so as to be rotatable about the center axis J1 with its inner side surface radially facing the stationary portion 221. Although the center axis J1 is arranged to be coincident with a direction of gravity in the illustrated example, it is not always necessary that the center axis J1 is not parallel to the direction of gravity.

The stationary portion 221 includes a first base portion 2211 which supports other components of the stationary portion 221. In this preferred embodiment, the first base portion 2211 is in the form of a generally circular plate and has an opening at its center, when viewed in the axial direction. The first base portion 2211 is secured to the inner surface 231 of the first housing piece 23 with the first ribs 24 extending radially outwardly as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. To an outer side surface 22111 of the first base portion 2211 are connected center-axis J1 side ends of the first ribs 24. In this preferred embodiment, the first base portion 2211, the first ribs 24, and the first housing 24 are made of resin, and are formed integrally with one another, for example, by injection molding.

To a portion of the first base portion 2211, which defines the center opening, is secured a bearing holder 2212 axially projecting from the first base portion 2211 upward in FIG. 3 and defining a space therein. In this preferred embodiment, the bearing holder 2212 is hollow and generally cylindrical. Ball bearings 2213 and 2214 which form a portion of the bearing assembly are provided axially separately from each other in the bearing holder 2212, for example, at positions near axially upper and lower ends of the bearing holder 2212, respectively. More specifically, the ball bearings 2213 and 2214 are secured to an inner side surface of the bearing holder 2212.

The stationary portion 221 includes an armature 2215 attached to the outer side surface of the bearing holder 2212 and the outer side surface of the bearing holder 2212. Moreover, a circuit board 2216, for example, in the form of a generally circular plate, is disposed axially below the armature 2215. In other words, the circuit board 2216 is disposed axially between the armature 2215 and the first base portion 2211, as shown in FIG. 3. The circuit board 2216 has a circuit (not shown) which is electrically connected to the armature 2215 and controls the armature 2215. The circuit board 2216 is also electrically connected to a power supply provided outside the axial fan unit 1 via a bundle of conductive wires, although the power supply and the bundle of conductive wires are not shown in FIG. 3.

The rotor 222 includes a hollow yoke 2221 centered on the center axis J1 and having a lid-like member. The yoke 2221 is made of magnetic metal. The rotor 222 also includes a magnet 2222 secured on an inner side surface of the yoke 2221 to

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radially face the armature **2215**. In this preferred embodiment, the yoke **2221** is hollow and generally cylindrical. A shaft **2223** extends from the lid-like member of the yoke **2221** axially downward, i.e., toward the first base portion **2111**. The shaft **2223** is inserted into the bearing holder **2212** along the center axis **J1** and is supported in a rotatable manner by the bearing holder **2213** and **2214**. In this manner, the shaft **2223** and the ball bearings **2213** and **2214** define the bearing assembly for supporting the yoke **2221** in a rotatable manner about the center axis **J1** relative to the first base portion **2111**.

The first impeller **21** includes a first hub **212** and a plurality of first blades **211**. The first hub **212** is hollow and centered on the center axis **J1**, and has a lid-like member at one axial end and is open at the other axial end. In this preferred embodiment, the first hub **212** is generally cylindrical. The first hub **212** covers the outer side surface and the lid-like member of the yoke **2221** of the first motor **22**. The first blades **211** are provided on an outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** regularly about the center axis **J1**. That is, the first blades **211** are disposed about the center axis **J1** at regular circumferential intervals. The first blades **211** extend radially outward from the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212**. In this preferred embodiment, the first hub **212** and the first blades **211** are made of resin. It is preferable to form the first hub **212** and the first blades **211** integrally with each other, for example, by injection molding. In the first axial fan **2**, the stationary portion **221** and the rotor **222** forming the first motor are partially disposed in the first hub **212** of the first impeller **21**.

Referring to FIG. 3, an outer diameter of the first hub **212** increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side in the axial direction. In this preferred embodiment, the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** is formed by a portion of a conical surface whose apex is located on the center axis **J1** and which is centered on the center axis **J1**. On the other hand, an inner diameter of the first housing piece **23** is substantially constant in a region where the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** radially faces the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**.

In actual products of the axial fan unit **1**, a portion of the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** is inclined with respect to the center axis **J1** at an angle in order to allow easy removal of the first housing piece **23** from a die in the axial direction. This angle is called as a draft angle. More specifically, a portion of the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** adjacent to each axial end thereof is inclined with respect to the center axis **J1** in a direction away from the center axis **J1**. Therefore, in the region where the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** radially faces the first housing piece **23**, the inner diameter of the first housing piece **23** is not precisely constant but is generally or substantially constant. However, the draft angle is very small, e.g., about 1 degree or less (please note the draft angle is changed in accordance with the design of the housing but is not zero). Thus, the inner diameter of the first housing piece **23** in the region where the first housing piece **23** radially faces the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** can be regarded as being substantially constant. This is the same for the second housing **33** of the second axial fan **3** described later.

With this structure, a cross-sectional area of a passage of an airflow on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** is lower at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212** than at the air-inlet side end thereof. Please note that the cross-sectional area of the passage on the plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the inner side surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**. In this preferred

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embodiment, the outer diameter of the first hub **212** is, for example, about 24 mm at the air-inlet side end thereof and about 25 mm at the air-outlet side end thereof, and the inner diameter of the first housing piece **23** in the region where it radially faces the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** is about 38 mm.

Moreover, in the first axial fan **2**, the diameter of the outer side surface **2111** of the first base portion **2111** of the first motor **22** is substantially constant in the axial direction and is smaller than the largest diameter of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212**, i.e., the diameter at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212**.

In the first axial fan **2**, a driving current is supplied from a power supply provided outside the first axial fan **2** to the armature **2215** via the circuit board **2216** of the first motor **22**. The driving current is controlled by the circuit (not shown) of the circuit board **2216**, so that a torque is generated between the armature **2215** and the magnet **2222**. This torque rotates the first impeller **21** having the first blades **211** which is attached to the rotor **222** about the center axis **J1** in a clockwise direction in FIG. 4. Thus, air is taken in from the rotor **222** side of the first motor **22**, flows generally along the center axis **J1** through the passage defined in the first housing piece **23**, and is discharged toward the second axial fan **3**.

FIG. 5 is a plan view of the second axial fan **3** when viewed from the air-inlet side thereof in the axial direction. Referring to FIGS. 3 and 5, the second axial fan **3** includes a second impeller **31** which is disposed coaxially with the first impeller **21** of the first axial fan **2** on the air-outlet side of the first impeller **21**. The second impeller **31** has a plurality of second blades **311** radially disposed about the center axis **J1** at regular circumferential intervals and extending outward in the radial direction. In this example, five second blades **311** are preferably provided.

The second axial fan **3** includes a second motor **32**, a second housing piece **33**, and a plurality of second ribs **34**. The second motor **32** rotates the second impeller **31** about the center axis **J1** in a direction opposite to the rotating direction of the first impeller **21**. In this preferred embodiment, the second motor **32** rotates the second impeller **31** in a counterclockwise direction in FIG. 5. The rotation of the second impeller **31** creates an airflow flowing from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side generally in the axial direction. The second housing piece **33** has an inner surface **331** defining a space. The inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** surrounds the second impeller **31** and the second motor **32** from radially outside. The second ribs **34** are provided on an air-outlet side of the second impeller **31** in the axial direction. The second ribs **34** extend from the second motor **32** radially outwardly and are connected to the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33**. In this manner, the second ribs **34** support the second motor **32**. In this illustrated example, preferably three second ribs **34** are provided. That is, the number of the second ribs **34** is preferably equal to that of the first ribs **24**.

As shown in FIG. 3, the structure of the second motor **32** is substantially the same as that of the first motor **22**. The second motor **32** includes a stationary portion **321** and a rotor portion **322** disposed on an air-inlet side of the stationary portion **321** in the axial direction. The rotor **322** is supported in a rotatable manner about the center axis **J1** relative to the stator **321**.

The stationary portion **321** includes a second base portion **3211** which has an opening at its center when viewed in the axial direction. In this preferred embodiment, the second base portion **3211** preferably is in the form of a generally circular plate centered on the center axis **J1**, when viewed in the axial direction. The second base portion **3211** is secured to the

inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** with the second ribs **34**, and supports other components of the stationary portion **321**. Center-axis side **J1** ends of the second ribs **34** are connected to an outer side surface **32111** of the second base portion **3211**, as shown in FIG. 3. In this preferred embodiment, the second base portion **3211**, the second ribs **34**, and the second housing piece **33** are made of resin, and are formed integrally with one another, for example, by injection molding.

The stationary portion **321** also includes a bearing holder **3212** with ball bearings **3213** and **3214** disposed therein, and an armature **3215** attached to an outer side surface of the bearing holder **3212**. The bearing holder **3212** is hollow and can accommodate the ball bearings **3213** and **3214** therein. In this preferred embodiment, the bearing holder **3212** is generally cylindrical. A circuit board **3216** having an opening at its radial center is disposed on an air-outlet side of the armature **3215** in the axial direction. The circuit board **3216** includes a circuit (not shown) which is electrically connected to the armature **3215** and controls the armature **3215**. In this preferred embodiment, the circuit board **3216** is in the form of a generally circular plate centered on the center axis **J1**. The circuit board **3216** is electrically connected to a power supply provided outside the axial fan unit **1** via a bundle of conductive wires.

The rotor **322** includes a yoke **3221** made of magnetic metal, a magnet **3222** for generating a magnetic field, and a shaft **3223** extending from the yoke **3221** toward the air-outlet side of the second axial fan **3**. The yoke **3221** is hollow and centered about the center axis **J1**, and has a lid at its one axial end. In this preferred embodiment, the yoke **3221** is generally cylindrical. The magnet **3222** is secured to an inner side surface of the yoke **3221**. The shaft **3223** is inserted into the bearing holder **3212** along the center axis **J1**, so as to be supported by the ball bearings **3213** and **3214** in a rotatable manner. In the second axial fan **3**, the shaft **3223** and the ball bearings **3213** and **3214** together define a bearing assembly which supports the yoke **3221** in a rotatable manner about the center axis **J1** relative to the second base portion **3211**.

The second impeller **31** includes a second hub **312** and a plurality of second blades **311**. The second hub **312** is hollow and centered on the center axis **J1**, and has a lid at one axial end thereof. In this preferred embodiment, the second hub **312** is generally cylindrical. The second hub **312** covers the outer side surface and the lid of the yoke **3221** of the second motor **32** from the air-inlet side. The second blades **311** are provided on an outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** regularly about the center axis **J1**. That is, the second blades **311** are disposed about the center axis **J1** at regular circumferential intervals. The second blades **311** extend radially outward from the second hub **312**. In this preferred embodiment, the second hub **312** and the second blades **311** are made of resin. It is preferable to form the second hub **312** and the second blades **311** integrally with each other, for example, by injection molding. In the second axial fan **3**, a portion of the stationary portion **321** and a portion of the rotor **322** are disposed radially inside the second hub **312** of the second impeller **31**.

Referring to FIG. 3, an outer diameter of the second hub **312** increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side of the second axial fan **3** in the axial direction. In this preferred embodiment, the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** is formed by a portion of a conical surface whose apex is located on the center axis **J1** and which is centered on the center axis **J1**. On the other hand, an inner diameter of the second housing piece **33** is substantially constant in a region

where the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** radially faces the inner side surface **331** of the second housing piece **33**.

Thus, in the second axial fan **3**, an area of an air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer surface **3121** of the second hub **312** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** is smaller at the air-outlet side of the second hub **312** than at the air-inlet side end thereof when viewed in the axial direction, as in the first axial fan **2**. Please note that the area of the air passage mentioned above is a cross-sectional area of the air passage on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1**. In this preferred embodiment, the diameter of the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** is, for example, about 24 mm at the air-inlet side end thereof and about 26 mm at the air-outlet side end thereof, and the diameter of the inner side surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** is about 38 mm in the region where the inner side surface **331** radially faces the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312**, as in the first housing piece **23**.

In the second axial fan **3**, the diameter of the outer side surface **32111** of the second base portion **3211** is constant or substantially constant in the axial direction and is smaller than the largest diameter of the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312**.

When the second motor **32** is driven in the second axial fan **3**, the second blades **311** of the second impeller **31** are turned about the center axis **J1** in a counterclockwise direction in FIG. 5. Thus, air is taken in from the first axial fan **2** side in FIG. 3, flows through the air passage inside the second housing piece **33**, and is then discharged toward the second ribs **34**.

In a typical axial fan unit formed by at least two axial fans coaxially connected to each other, a total length of an axial length of the air passage in the first housing piece and that in the second housing piece is relatively large, as compared with the outer diameters of the first impeller and the second impeller. Thus, energy of air, e.g., kinetic energy of air, is decreased by frictional resistance generated by air viscosity, resulting in reduction in the velocity of air.

In the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment, the diameter of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** is, for example, about 25 mm at the air-outlet side end thereof and the diameter of the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** is about 26 mm at the air-outlet side end thereof, as described above. Moreover, both the diameter of the inner side surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** in a region where the inner side surface **231** radially faces the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the diameter of the inner side surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** in another region where the inner side surface **331** radially faces the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** are about 38 mm, for example. Therefore, the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312** is smaller than that at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212** when viewed in the axial direction. Please note that the area of the air passage when viewed in the axial direction is defined on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** by the inner surface **231** or **331** of one of the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** and the outer side surface **2121** or **3121** of a corresponding one of the first and second hubs **212** and **312**. Furthermore, the area of the air passage is smaller at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312** than at the air-inlet side end thereof when viewed in the axial direction, as described above.

Thus, in the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment, a flow rate of air at the air-outlet side end thereof can be increased, as compared with a typical axial fan unit in which the area of the air passage is substantially the same at both the air-outlet side and the air-inlet side when viewed in the axial

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direction or another axial fan unit in which the area of the air passage is larger at the air-outlet side end than at the air-inlet side end when viewed in the axial direction. Consequently, in this preferred embodiment, decreases in the velocity of air flowing in the air passage because of friction caused by air viscosity or the like can be minimized and therefore decreases in a flow rate of air toward the air-outlet side in the passage of the axial fan unit **1** can be reduced.

Moreover, the area of the air passage is smaller at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212** than at the air-inlet side end thereof when viewed in the axial direction. Please note that this area of the air passage when viewed in the axial direction is defined on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**. Thus, decreases in the flow rate of air inside the first housing piece **23** toward the air-outlet side can be reduced in the air passage. Consequently, lowering of the flow rate at the air-outlet side end of the axial fan unit **1** can be further suppressed.

Furthermore, in this preferred embodiment, the diameter of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** at the air-outlet side end thereof is, for example, about 25 mm and the diameter of the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** at the air-inlet side end thereof is about 24 mm, as described above. That is, when the axial fan unit **1** is viewed in its axial direction, the area of the air passage at the air-inlet side end of the second hub **312**, defined by the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33**, is larger than the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212**, defined by the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**. With this configuration, interference of air sent from the first axial fan **2** with the second hub **312** can be reduced. Therefore, lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the passage of the axial fan unit **1** can be further suppressed.

FIG. **6** is a simplified view of the inside of the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** in the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment. FIG. **6** shows cross-sections of the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** but does not show cross sections of other components (this is the same in FIGS. **8** to **14**). As shown in FIG. **6**, the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** is located radially inside an extension **2122** (shown with chain double-dashed line in FIG. **6**) obtained by extending the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212**. With this arrangement, interference of air which flows from the first axial fan **2** with the second hub **312** can be further reduced. Thus, lowering of the flow rate at the air-outlet side end of the axial fan unit **1** can be further suppressed.

Returning to FIG. **3**, the first motor **22** is secured to the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** with the first ribs **24** axially between the first impeller **21** and the second impeller **31** in the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment. Moreover, the second motor **32** is secured to the inner side surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** with the second ribs **34** on the air-outlet side of the second impeller **31** in the axial direction. With this arrangement, the structures of the first and second axial fans **2** and **3** can be made approximately the same as each other. Thus, it is easy to manufacture the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment.

In the axial fan unit **1** of this preferred embodiment, two separate housing pieces, i.e., the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** are secured to each other while being in axial contact with each other, thereby forming a hollow housing which has an inner side surface radially surrounding the first and second impellers **21** and **31**. By securing the first and

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second housing pieces **23** and **33** formed separately from each other to each other, it is easy to form the housing of the axial fan unit **1**, install the first and second impellers **21** and **31** in the housing, and attach the first and second motors **22** and **32** to the housing. Therefore, the axial fan unit **1** can be more easily manufactured.

Second Preferred Embodiment

An axial fan unit according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention is now described. FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view of the axial fan unit **1a** of this preferred embodiment. Referring to FIG. **7**, a second axial fan **3a** is turned upside down in the axial direction, as compared with the second axial fan **3** in the first preferred embodiment. The second axial fan **3a** is connected to the air-outlet side of the first axial fan **2** in the axial direction. The second axial fan **3a** includes a second hub **312a** having a different shape from the second hub **312** shown in FIG. **3**. The diameter of an outer side surface **3121a** of the second hub **312a** gradually increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side, as in the second hub **312** in the first preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **3**. Except for the above features, the structure of the axial fan unit **1a** is substantially the same as that of the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment shown in FIGS. **1** to **6**. Thus, like components are given like reference numerals.

In the axial fan unit **1a** of this preferred embodiment, the second base portion **3211** of the second motor **32** of the second axial fan unit **3a** is disposed on the air-inlet side of the second impeller **31** in the axial direction. In the illustrated example, the second base portion **3211** is disposed above the second impeller **31**. The second ribs **34** are disposed on the air-outlet side of a plurality of first ribs **24**. In this preferred embodiment, the number of the first ribs **24** is preferably the same as that of the second ribs **34** and is three, for example. Moreover, in this preferred embodiment, each second supporting rib **34** is axially covered by a corresponding one of the first ribs **24** over its entire length when viewed in the axial direction. In other words, the first and second motors **22** and **32** are secured to the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** with a plurality of supporting ribs which are disposed axially between the first and second impellers **21** and **31** to extend radially outward, i.e., the first and second ribs **24** and **34**.

In the axial fan unit **1a** of this preferred embodiment, the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312a** is smaller than that at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212** and that at the air-inlet side end of the second hub **312** when the axial fan unit **1a** is viewed in the axial direction, as in the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment. Please note that the area of the air passage when viewed in the axial direction is defined on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121** or **3121** of the first or second **212** or **312** and the inner surface of a corresponding one of the first and second housing pieces. With this arrangement, lowering of a flow rate of air flowing generally in the axial direction, which increases toward the air-outlet side, can be suppressed in the air passage of the axial fan unit **1a**. In addition, the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312**, defined as the area of the region surrounded by the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312a** and the inner surface of the second housing piece **33**, is smaller than the area of the air passage at the air-inlet end of the first hub **212**, defined as the area of the region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the inner surface **231** of the first

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housing piece **23** when viewed in the axial direction. Therefore, lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the air passage can be further suppressed.

Moreover, the area of the air passage at the air-inlet side end of the second hub **312a**, which is defined by the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312a** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33**, is larger than the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212**, which is defined by the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**, when the axial fan unit **1a** is viewed in the axial direction, as in the first preferred embodiment. Thus, interference of air which flows from the first axial fan **2** generally in the axial direction with the second hub **312a** can be reduced. Consequently, lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the air passage can be further suppressed.

In the axial fan unit **1a** of this preferred embodiment, the first ribs **24** and the second ribs **34** which support the first motor **22** and the second motor **32**, respectively, are disposed axially between the first and second impellers **21** and **31**. Thus, an axial distance between the first and second impellers **21** and **31** can be made larger than that in the first preferred embodiment. Therefore, interference of air axially transmitted by the first blades **211** toward the air-outlet side of the axial fan unit **1a** with the second blades **311** can be suppressed, resulting in reduction of an operation sound of the axial fan unit **1a**.

Third Preferred Embodiment

An axial fan unit according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention is now described. FIG. **8** shows the inside of the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** of the axial fan unit **1b** of this preferred embodiment. Referring to FIG. **8**, a second hub **312b** of the axial fan unit **1b** is different in shape from the second hub **312** of the axial fan unit **1** shown in FIG. **6**. An outer side surface **3121b** of the second hub **312b** forms a portion of an extension **2122** (shown with chain double-dashed line in FIG. **8**) obtained by extending the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** toward the air-outlet side of the axial fan unit **1b**. Except for the above features, the structure of the axial fan unit **1b** is substantially the same as that of the axial fan unit **1** shown in FIGS. **1** to **6**. Therefore, like components are given like reference numerals in FIG. **8** and in the following description.

Also in the axial fan unit **1b** of this preferred embodiment, lowering of a flow rate of air toward the air-outlet side in the air passage can be suppressed, as in the first preferred embodiment. In addition, interference of air sent from the first axial fan **2** with the second hub **312b** can be further reduced, especially because the outer side surface **3121b** of the second hub **312b** is a portion of the extension **2122** of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212**. Consequently, lowering of the flow rate of air toward the air-outlet side can be more effectively suppressed in the air passage.

Fourth Preferred Embodiment

An axial fan unit according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention is now described. FIG. **9** shows the inside of first and second housing pieces **23a** and **33a** of the axial fan unit **1c** of this preferred embodiment. As shown in FIG. **9**, the axial fan unit **1c** includes a first hub **212a** and a second hub **312c** which are different in shape from the first hub **212** and the second hub **312** of the first preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **6**, respectively. Moreover, the axial fan unit **1c** includes a first housing piece **23a** and a second hous-

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ing piece **33a** which are different in shape from the first housing piece **23** and the second housing piece **33** of the first preferred embodiment, respectively. Except for the above features, the axial fan unit **1c** is substantially the same as the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment shown in FIGS. **1** to **6**. Therefore, like components are given like reference numerals in FIG. **9** and the following description.

Referring to FIG. **9**, in the axial fan unit **1c**, the diameter of an outer side surface **2121a** of the first hub **212a** is substantially equal to the diameter of an outer side surface **3121c** of the second hub **312c**. Both those diameters are constant in the axial direction. On the other hand, the diameter of an inner surface **231a** of the first housing piece **23a** gradually decreases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side in the axial direction. Similarly, the diameter of an inner surface **331a** of the second housing piece **33a** decreases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side in the axial direction. Moreover, the inner surface **331a** of the second housing piece **33a** is a portion of an extension obtained by extending the inner surface **231a** of the first housing piece **23a** toward the air-outlet side of the axial fan unit **1c**.

With this configuration, when the axial fan unit **1c** is viewed in the axial direction, the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312c** is smaller than that at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212a**, and is also smaller than that at the air-inlet side end of the second hub **312c**. Please note that the area of the air passage is defined on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1** as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121a** or **3121c** of one of the first and second hubs **212a** and **312c** and the inner surface of a corresponding one of the first and second housing pieces **23a** and **33a**. Consequently, lowering of a flow rate of air toward the air-outlet side, which is caused by energy loss of the air, can be suppressed in the air passage. Moreover, the area of the air passage at the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212a** is smaller than that at the air-inlet side end of the first hub **212a**, when the axial fan unit **1c** is viewed in the axial direction. Therefore, the above effect of suppressing the lowering of the flow rate can be further enhanced.

In the axial fan unit **1c**, the inner diameter of each of the first and second housing pieces **23a** and **33a** is made smaller toward the air-outlet side in the axial direction. Thus, air sent from the second axial fan **3** to the outside of the axial fan unit **1c** can be efficiently converged toward the center axis **J1**. Alternatively, both the inner diameter of each of the first and second housing pieces **23a** and **33a** and the outer diameters of the first and second hubs may be changed.

Fifth Preferred Embodiment

An axial fan unit of a fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention is now described. FIG. **10** shows the inside of the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33** of the axial fan unit **1d** of the fifth preferred embodiment. Referring to FIG. **10**, the axial fan unit **1d** includes the first hub **212a** and the second hub **312c** of the fourth preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **9**, and a first base portion **2211a** and a second base portion **3211a** which are different in shape from the first base portion **2211** and the second base portion **3211** of the first preferred embodiment shown in FIG. **6**. Except for the above features, the axial fan unit **1d** of this preferred embodiment is substantially the same as the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment shown in FIGS. **1** to **6**. Therefore, like components are given like reference numerals in FIG. **10** and in the following description.

Referring to FIG. **10**, the diameter of the outer side surface **2121c** of the first hub **212a** is substantially equal to the diam-

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eter of the outer side surface **3121a** of the second hub **312c** in the axial fan unit **1d**. Both those diameters are substantially constant in the axial direction. In the first axial fan **2d**, the diameter of an outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** becomes larger from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side. The smallest diameter of the outer side surface **22111a**, i.e., the diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** at the air-inlet side end of the first base portion **2211a** is larger than the diameter of the outer side surface **2121a** of the first hub **212a**.

With this arrangement, when the axial fan unit **1d** is viewed in the axial direction, the area of the air passage which is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** is smaller than the area of the air passage which is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **2121a** of the first hub **212a** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**.

In the second axial fan **3d**, the diameter of an outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** gradually increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side, and the smallest diameter of the outer side surface **32111a** (i.e., the diameter of the outer side surface **32111a** at the air-inlet side end of the second base portion **3211a**) is larger than the diameter of the outer side surface **3121c** of the second hub **312c**, as in the first axial fan **2d**. Moreover, the average diameter of the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** is larger than the average diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** in this preferred embodiment.

With this arrangement, when the axial fan unit **1d** is viewed in the axial direction, the area of the air passage which is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** is smaller than the area of the air passage which is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **3121c** of the second hub **312c** and the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33**, and is also smaller than the area of the air passage which is defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** and the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23**. Consequently, decreases in a flow rate of air toward the air-outlet side in the passage, which is caused by energy loss of the air flowing generally along the center axis **J1**, can be reduced in the axial fan unit **1d**, as in the first preferred embodiment. In addition, the diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** and that of the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** gradually increase from the air-inlet side ends to the air-outlet side ends. Therefore, decreases in the flow rate of air on or near the outer side surface of each base portion can be reduced.

The axial fan unit **1d** may include the first and second hubs each having an outer diameter which is axially changed, instead of the first and second hubs **212a** and **312c**. In this case, the smallest diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** is set to be larger than the largest diameter of the outer side surface of the first hub, and the smallest diameter of the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** is set to be larger than the largest diameter of the outer side surface of the second hub.

The first to fifth preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described above. However, the present invention is not limited to the above preferred embodiments but can be modified in various ways.

For example, the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment may be modified such that the first ribs **24** of the

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first axial fan **2** are provided on the air-inlet side of the first impeller **21** (i.e., the opposite side of the first impeller **21** to the second impeller **31**) and the second ribs **34** of the second axial fan **3** are provided on the air-inlet side of the second impeller **31** (i.e., between the first impeller **21** and the second impeller **31**).

Moreover, in the axial fan unit **1** of the first preferred embodiment, air-inlet side ends of each of the first and second hubs **212** and **312** may be chamfered, as shown in FIG. **11**. The chamfered portion **2123** of the first hub **212** is a portion between the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** and a surface thereof perpendicular to or substantially perpendicular to the center axis **J1**. Similarly, the chamfered portion **3123** of the second hub **312** is a portion between the outer side surface **3121** of the second hub **312** and a surface thereof perpendicular to or substantially perpendicular to the center axis **J1**.

In any of the axial fan units **1**, **1a**, and **1b** of the first, second, and third preferred embodiments, the diameter of the inner surface **231** of the first housing piece **23** is not necessarily constant in the axial direction in a region where the inner surface **231** radially faces the first hub **212**. It is only necessary that the diameter of the inner surface **231** be substantially constant at an axial position at which the air-outlet side end of the first hub **212** in the axial direction radially faces the inner surface of the first housing piece and around that position. Similarly, it is only necessary that the diameter of the inner surface **331** of the second housing piece **33** be substantially constant at a position at which the air-outlet side end of the second hub in the axial direction radially faces the inner surface of the second housing piece and around that position.

In the axial fan unit **1d** of the fifth preferred embodiment, it is only necessary that the average diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a** is larger than the largest diameter of the outer side surface **2121a** of the first hub **212a**, and the average diameter of the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** is larger than both the largest diameter of the outer side surface **3121c** of the second hub **312c** and the average diameter of the outer side surface **22111a** of the first base portion **2211a**. With this arrangement, the area of the air passage on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1**, defined by the outer side surface **32111a** of the second base portion **3211a** and the inner surface of the second housing piece is smaller than the area of the air passage on a plane perpendicular to the center axis **J1**, defined by the first base portion **2211a** and the inner surface of the first housing piece. Thus, lowering of a flow rate of air flowing generally in the axial direction, which increases toward the air-outlet side, can be suppressed in the air passage inside the housing of the axial fan unit **1d**.

In any of the axial fan units of the first to fifth preferred embodiments, an integrally formed hollow housing may be used and arranged to radially surround the first and second impellers **21** and **31**, instead of using the first and second housing pieces **23** and **33**.

FIGS. **12**, **13** and **14** show axial fan units according to other preferred embodiments of the present invention. The axial fan unit **1e** of FIG. **12** includes a combination of the first and second hubs **212** and **312b** shown in FIG. **8** and a combination of the first and second base portions **2211a** and **3211a** shown in FIG. **10**. As shown in FIG. **12**, in the axial fan unit **1e**, the diameter of the outer side surface of each of the first hub **212**, the first base portion **2211a**, the second hub **312b**, and the second base portion **3211a** gradually increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side in the axial direction. In addition, the outer side surfaces of the first base portion **2211a**, the second hub **312b**, and the second base portion **3211d** are

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coincident or substantially coincident with a portion of an extension **2122** obtained by axially extending the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212** to the air-outlet side.

In the axial fan unit **1f** of FIG. **13**, the second axial fan **3** is turned upside down as in the second preferred embodiment, and is secured on the air-outlet side of the first axial fan **2** in the axial direction. The axial fan unit **1f** of FIG. **13** includes a second base portion **3211b**, a combination of the first and second hubs **212** and **312a** shown in FIG. **7**, and the first base portion **2211a** of FIG. **12**. As shown in FIG. **13**, in the axial fan unit **1f**, the diameter of the outer side surface of each of the first hub **212**, the first base portion **2211a**, the second base portion **3211b**, and the second hub **312a** gradually increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side. In addition, the outer side surfaces of the first base portion **2211a**, the second base portion **3211b**, and the second hub **312a** are coincident or substantially coincident with a portion of an extension **2122** of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212**.

In each of the axial fan units **1e** and **1f** shown in FIGS. **12** and **13**, when the axial fan unit is viewed in the axial direction, the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub and the inner surface of the second housing piece at the air-outlet side end of the second hub is smaller than the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first hub and the inner side surface of the first housing piece at the air-outlet side end of the first hub and the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub and the inner side surface of the second housing piece at the air-inlet side end of the second hub. Thus, decreases in the flow rate of air in the passage toward the air-outlet side can be reduced. Moreover, interference of air made to flow in the axial direction by rotation of the first impeller **21** with the first base portion **2211a**, the second hub, and the second base portion is reduced, so that lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the passage can be further suppressed.

The axial fan unit **1g** of FIG. **14** includes a first hub **212b**, and a combination of the first base portion **2211a**, the second hub **312b**, and the second base portion **3211a** shown in FIG. **12**.

As shown in FIG. **14**, in the axial fan unit **1g**, the outer diameter of each of the first base portion **2211a**, the second hub **312b**, and the second base portion **3211a** gradually increases from the air-inlet side to the air-outlet side. The outer side surfaces of the second hub **312b** and the second base portion **3211a** form a portion of an extension **22112** of the outer side surface **22111** of the first base portion **2211a** to the air-outlet side. Moreover, the diameter of the outer side surface **2121** of the first hub **212b** is constant or substantially constant in the axial direction and is smaller than the smallest diameter of the first base portion **2211a**.

When the axial fan unit **1g** is viewed in the axial direction, the cross-sectional area of the air passage, defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub **312b** and the inner surface of the second housing, at the air-outlet side end of the second hub **312b** is smaller than the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first hub **212b** and the inner surface of the first housing piece at the air-outlet side end of the first hub; the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first base portion **2211a** and the inner surface of the first housing piece; and the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub **312b**

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and the inner surface of the second housing piece at the air-inlet side end of the second hub **312b**. In addition, when the axial fan unit **1g** is viewed in the axial direction, the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second base portion **3211a** and the inner surface of the second housing piece is smaller than the cross-sectional area of the air passage defined as an area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first base portion **2211a** and the inner surface of the first housing piece. Thus, lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the passage can be suppressed inside the housing of the axial fan unit **1g**. Furthermore, interference of air sent from the first axial fan **2** with the second hub **312b** and the second base portion **3211a** can be reduced. Consequently, lowering of the flow rate toward the air-outlet side in the passage can be further suppressed.

In any of the aforementioned axial fan units, the first impeller and the second impeller may rotate about the center axis **J1** in the same direction. Moreover, the same effects as those described above can be also obtained in axial fan units in which three or more axial fans are provided.

According to various preferred embodiments of the present invention, it is possible to reduce decreases in a flow rate of air which increases toward an air-outlet side in an axial fan unit.

While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it is to be understood that variations and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing the scope and spirit of the present invention. The scope of the present invention, therefore, is to be determined solely by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An axial fan unit comprising:

a first impeller including a first hub centered on a center axis and a plurality of first blades disposed about the center axis outside the first hub in a radial direction perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the center axis;

a first motor disposed in the first hub and operable to rotate the first impeller about the center axis to create a first airflow flowing generally axially;

a second impeller disposed downstream of the first impeller in a direction of the first airflow coaxially or substantially coaxially with the first impeller, the second impeller including a second hub and a plurality of second blades disposed about the center axis outside the second hub in the radial direction;

a second motor disposed in the second hub and operable to rotate the second impeller about the center axis to create a second airflow flowing in the same direction as the first airflow; and

a housing arranged to radially surround the first and second impellers; wherein

a radial thickness of the first hub and a radial thickness of the second hub both gradually increase in an axial direction such that radial outermost portions of the first hub and the second hub are aligned to define a straight line with a constant or substantially constant slope extending in the radial and the axial directions; and

when the axial fan unit is viewed along the center axis, a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the second hub and an inner surface of the housing at a downstream end of the second hub in the direction of the first and second airflows is smaller than a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the first hub and the inner surface of the housing at a downstream end of the first hub and a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by the outer

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side surface of the second hub and the inner surface of the housing at an upstream end of the second hub.

2. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the cross-sectional area of the region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first hub and the inner surface of the housing is smaller at the downstream end of first hub than at an upstream end of the first hub, when the axial fan unit is viewed along the center axis.

3. An axial fan unit according to claim 2, wherein an inner diameter of the housing is substantially constant at a first portion at which the housing radially faces the downstream end of the first hub and a second portion at which the housing radially faces the downstream end of the second hub and around the first and second portions.

4. An axial fan unit according to claim 3, wherein the outer side surface of the second hub is located on an extension of the outer side surface of the first hub.

5. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the cross-sectional area of the region surrounded by the outer side surface of the second hub and the inner surface of the housing at the upstream end of the second hub is larger than a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by the outer side surface of the first hub and the inner surface of the housing at a downstream end of the first hub, when the axial fan unit is viewed along the center axis.

6. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, further comprising a plurality of first ribs arranged to secure the first motor to the housing and a plurality of second ribs arranged to secure the second motor to the housing, wherein at least one of the first and second ribs are disposed axially between the first and second impellers.

7. An axial fan unit according to claim 6, wherein both the first and second ribs are disposed axially between the first and second impellers.

8. An axial fan unit comprising:

a first impeller including a first hub centered on a center axis and a plurality of first blades disposed about the center axis outside the first hub in a radial direction perpendicular or substantially perpendicular to the center axis;

a second impeller disposed coaxially or substantially coaxially with the first impeller and including a second hub centered on the center axis and a plurality of second blades disposed about the center axis outside the second hub in the radial direction;

first and second motors disposed in the first and second hubs and operable to rotate the first and second impellers about the center axis to create an airflow, respectively; a hollow housing arranged to radially surround the first and second impellers; and

a plurality of first and second ribs arranged to connect and secure the first and second motors to the housing, respectively; wherein

the second impeller is disposed downstream of the first impeller in a direction of the airflow;

the first and second motors include first and second base portions to which the first and second ribs are connected, respectively, an opening of the first hub and an opening of the second hub are arranged opposite to one another, an average outer diameter of the first base portion being

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larger than a largest outer diameter of the first hub, an average outer diameter of the second base portion being smaller than a largest outer diameter of the second hub; a radial thickness of the first hub and a radial thickness of the second hub both gradually increase in an axial direction such that radial outermost portions of the first hub and the second hub are aligned to define a straight line with a constant or substantially constant slope extending in the radial and the axial directions; and

a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the second base portion and an inner surface of the housing is smaller than a cross-sectional area of a region surrounded by an outer side surface of the first base portion and the inner surface of the housing, when the axial fan unit is viewed along the center axis.

9. An axial fan unit according to claim 7, wherein each of the first and second base portions has a generally circular plate configuration.

10. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the housing includes first and second housing pieces radially surrounding the first and second impellers, respectively.

11. An axial fan unit according to claim 8, wherein the housing includes first and second housing pieces radially surrounding the first and second impellers, respectively.

12. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the first impeller and the second impeller rotate about the center axis in opposite directions relative to each other.

13. An axial fan unit according to claim 8, wherein the first impeller and the second impeller rotate about the center axis in opposite directions relative to each other.

14. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the first hub includes a first chamfered portion on an axial edge of the outer side surface of the first hub and the second hub includes a second chamfered portion on an axial edge of the outer side surface of the second hub.

15. An axial fan unit according to claim 8, wherein the first hub includes a first chamfered portion an axial edge of the outer side surface of the first hub and the second hub includes a second chamfered portion on an axial edge of the outer side surface of the second hub.

16. An axial fan unit according to claim 1, wherein the first and second motors include first and second base portions, an average outer diameter of the first base portion being larger than a largest outer diameter of the first hub and an average outer diameter of the second base portion being smaller than a largest outer diameter of the second hub; and

the first base portion and the second base portion both include radial outermost portions that are arranged to extend substantially along the straight line with a constant or substantially constant slope extending in the radial and the axial directions.

17. An axial fan unit according to claim 8, wherein the first base portion and the second base portion both include radial outermost portions that are arranged to extend substantially along the straight line with a constant or substantially constant slope extending in the radial and the axial directions.

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